FACTS ON FILE
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Week in Headlines

International

Dulles said Geneva parley's failure meant continuation of subdued cold war with Reds.

Soviet leaders began goodwill tour of India.

U.S. reported detection of biggest Russian H-bomb test.

Pro-Western METO defense hq. set up by Baghdad treaty group.

France asked Spain help curb Moroccan strife; killings marked celebration of Sultan's return.

United States

Democrats assailed GOP on foreign affairs record in pre-campaign speeches; Harriman differed with Stevenson, Kefauver on "moderation" as keynote of party policy.

Senate leader Johnson indicated Dems.' congressional program.

AEC notified Dixon-Yates it would not pay cancellation costs on invalidated contract.

WORLD AFFAIRS

BIG 4 CONFERENCE

Dulles Reports to Nation

U. S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles delivered a report to Americans on the Big 4 foreign ministers' meeting in Geneva over radio & TV networks Nov. 18 [see p. 373B1]. Dulles said that Pres. Eisenhower had "authorized me to say . . . that he fully shares the evaluation which I have made," which "stems from the President's ruling & life purpose for a fair, just & durable peace."

Dulles quoted the President as saying: "I know no setback, no obstacle to progress will ever deter this Govt. & our people from the great effort to establish a just & durable peace. Success may be long in coming, but there is no temporal force so capable of helping to achieve it as the strength, the might, the spirit of 165 million Americans. In striving toward this shining goal, this country will never admit defeat." [See p. 349FG3]

Answers 5 Questions

Dulles posed 5 questions at the start of his speech & answered them as follows:

"Is the spirit of Geneva dead?" Anyone regarding that spirit as "a magic elixir which would of itself solve all the great problems of the world" was "doomed to disillusionment." Pres. Eisenhower & Dulles had "constantly warned against that view." The Russians had shown that they "would like to have at least the appearance of cooperative relations with the Western nations" but were "not yet ready to create the indispensable conditions for a secure peace." They had "seriously set back the growth of any confidence that the free world can justifiably place on Soviet promises. They did this by refusing to negotiate, even, for the reunification of Germany to which they had explicitly agreed last July." But they did not seem to want "to revert to the earlier reliance on threats & invectives. In that respect the 'spirit of Geneva' still survives."

"Has the risk of war increased?" Pres. Eisenhower had said that the summit conferences in July "made it less likely that there would be open war between our countries" and "nothing that happened at the foreign ministers' conference . . . requires a change in that estimate." [See p. 246C3]

"Will the cold war now resume in full vigor?" "Cold war" is a "very loose expression," but, "in the sense of peaceful competition" the cold war will "inevitably go on." While the USSR probably would "continue its efforts by means short of war to make its system prevail," it could be hoped that "this competition will not entail the same hostility & animosity that so defiled the relations in the past between us."

"Will the U. S. have to change basically its military & mutual security programs?" "The answer to this is no. We have not lowered our guard on the basis of Soviet promises. . . . Our security programs . . . are designed to meet the peril as long as it continues. We're on what we call a long-haul basis." "Our military strength cannot vary with [Soviet] smiles or with their frowns. We shall reduce our own military strength only as the Soviets demonstrably reduce their own." "Our steady policies have proved their worth."

"Does this mean an end to negotiating with the USSR?" "It need not be an end, and neither the President nor I believes it will be an end. Of course, it would be foolish to attempt new negotiations if everything remains as it was when this last conference came to an end. But we know that conditions change, because change is the law of life."

Sees Efforts Not Wasted

Dulles denied that the conference was a waste of effort. "Our proposals were basically sound and they respected the legitimate interests of all," he said, "and when the solutions come they will build upon the principles which we there sought to apply."

Noting that the Russians had "shown in the past that they will adapt their policies to facts & realities once they recognize them," Dulles said that "the free nations, by maintaining & strengthening their unity, can make it apparent to the USSR that solutions such as we proposed are in its real interest and will benefit the USSR more than the local & the temporary advantages to which they now seem to attach such overriding importance." But the Russians "won't change their policies if they think the free world is going to fall apart," he warned. [See p. 373E2]

Dulles conceded that the foreign ministers' meeting "didn't get us anywhere," but he said it "showed our confidence in our own strength and in the steadfastness of our own people." In that respect, the conference may have "improved the prospects for a real agreement sometime in the future." The Russians "appear to want certain results in terms of European security, in terms of disarmament and in terms of contacts of a sort," but "they are not yet willing to pay the price needed to get these results" by doing what is inherently necessary to reach the results that we all want." [See p. 373F1]

Pearson Asks Policy Review

Canadian Forgn. Min. Lester B. Pearson, back in Ottawa from a tour of the USSR & Far East, told a news conference Nov. 16 that the West must re-examine its policy on German unification in the light of the Big 4 foreign ministers' failure to agree. Pearson said he was convinced that Soviet leaders did not plan aggressive war against the West. [See p. 335B-D1]

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SOVIET LEADERS

Red Chiefs Visit India

Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin & CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev left Moscow Nov. 17 to begin a month-long, 5,000-mi. goodwill tour of India, Burma & Afghanistan [see pp. 206B3, 350G1, E3]. 2 military planes carried the Soviet party of about 100, which included First Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko (who had attended the Big 4 foreign ministers' meeting in Geneva), Dep. Agri. Min. D. R. Rasulov, Dep. Forgn. Trade Min. P. N. Kumykin & Culture Min. Nikolai A. Mikhailovic.

Their first stop was New Delhi, where an estimated one million persons greeted the Soviet leaders Nov. 18 as

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they drove with Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru in an open car along the 12-mi. road from Palam airport to the city.

At a public reception Nov. 19, Bulganin said that "all the necessary conditions" had been created for trade & economic cooperation between India & the USSR. The USSR was "prepared to share our experiences in the construction of industrial enterprises, electric power stations, hydro projects & the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes," he said. [See p. 206E-F3]

Earlier Nov. 19, Bulganin & Khrushchev followed the pattern of official visits to India by removing their shoes & placing a wreath on the platform where the body of Mohandas K. Gandhi* was cremated.

Nehru Scores Alliances

During a visit to the Taj Mahal Nov. 20, Khrushchev said the USSR wanted to help India industrially to "assure its freedom & independence." At a state dinner that night, Nehru said: "We are convinced that it is not by military pacts & alliances and by piling up armaments that world peace & security can be attained. . . . We are in no camp and no military alliance. The only camp we should like to be in is the camp of peace and good will. . . . The only alliance we seek is an alliance based on good will & cooperation." [See p. 230C2-C3]

Bulganin Hopeful on Big 4

In his dinner speech Nov. 20, Bulganin expressed "our great regret" that the Big 4 foreign ministers' meeting did not "go beyond a frank exchange of opinions." "Nevertheless, the USSR has not lost hope and is certain that in the end the 4 powers will succeed in solving the problems that face them." [See p. 381B1]

Score West on Armaments

In speeches to the Indian Parliament Nov. 21, Bulganin & Khrushchev attacked "Western reactionaries" for trying to intimidate the USSR with atomic weapons; "as a result, we were forced to create atomic & hydrogen weapons," Khrushchev said. Bulganin charged that the West was creating a "military bloc" in the Middle East "near the borders of India & the USSR." Bulganin said that the USSR had "in the main" carried out its intention of cutting its armed strength by 640,000 men, but "in the question of disarmament the Western powers are moving backward, are retreating from their previous positions and by their new proposals are setting the problem of disarmament back by at least 10 years."

(A British Forgn. Office spokesman said Nov. 22 that it was "quite untrue" to say that Britain had retreated from its disarmament proposals made at the UN. He added that another statement Bulganin made to the Indian Parliament—that Soviet policy was based on non-interference in other states' internal affairs—was "thoroughly hypocritical.")

*Called a "reactionary" in the Great Soviet Encyclopedia issued in 1954.

Work Begun on Highest Dam

Nehru pressed a button formally starting work Nov. 17 on the world's highest dam, in a vast basin on the Sutlej River in northeastern Punjab, about 15 mi. north of New Delhi. The $327 million Bhakra-Nangal Irrigation & Power Project was expected to take at least 4 years to complete. Its height was to be 740 ft., compared to the 726-ft. Hoover Dam in the U.S., now the world's highest. Bulganin & Khrushchev visited the project Nov. 22.

Norway in Soviet Accord

Norwegian Premier Einar Gerhardsen, who arrived in Moscow Nov. 10 on a goodwill visit, signed Nov. 15 an agreement to develop trade & cultural relations with the USSR. He also reaffirmed Norway's pledge of 1949 not to permit foreign bases on its soil unless Norway was threatened by aggression. [See p. 22B3; Vol. XIV, 75D-G2]

New Red Planes Revealed

At a reception for Gerhardsen Nov. 12, Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev told newsmen that the USSR had developed a twin-jet medium bomber & a passenger airliner with ranges of about 3,100 miles. Remarking that "I'm probably talking too much," Khruschev said the planes could fly non-stop "to places like London, or for instance, Turkey." Khrushchev said he & Premier Bulganin probably would use the airliner to visit London next spring. [See p. 247B2]

Biggest Nuclear Blast Detected

Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss of the U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. announced Nov. 23 that a recent nuclear explosion "in the current Soviet test series" was "the largest thus far in the USSR & was in the range of megatons." (A megaton represents the explosive equivalent of one million tons of TNT.) Strauss said the Russian tests "indicate an increasingly intensive effort by the Soviet Govt. to develop their nuclear weapons potential." (Since conventional atomic-weapon blasts had been measured usually by the kiloton — equivalent of 1,000 tons of TNT — it was assumed that the Soviet blast was a hydrogen explosion, although the AEC did not say so.) [See p. 374C3]

Other USSR Developments

Executions of 5 officials of the Soviet Georgian Republic Govt. after trials in September for conspiring with the late Stalinist police chief, Lavrenti P. Beria, were announced by the Tiflis (Georgia) radio Nov. 22. Among those executed: ex-State Security Min. Nikolai M. Rukhadze. 2 others were jailed for life by a military tribunal, the broadcast said. [See Vol. XIV, p. 430C2] . . . **Novelist V. Kochetov** was named editor of the *Literary Gazette*, organ of the Union Soviet Writers, succeeding B. Ryurikov, who was named to a Culture Ministry position, it was announced Nov. 19. Meanwhile, the Soviet magazine of Communist theory, *Kommunist*, appeared with A. M. Rumyantsev listed as editor instead of S. M. Abalin. (Rumyantsev had worked closely with Soviet CP first Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev when the latter was Ukrainian party chief.) . . . **Moscow's ornate subway** received what was believed to be its first public criticism in the USSR Nov. 20, when V. F. Promislov of the Moscow Soviet's Executive Com. said in a magazine article that the "fashionable disease" of excessive decoration had penetrated underground. The Soviet Govt. newspaper *Izvestia* Nov. 23 criticized the 62-mi. Volga-Don Canal, built under the Stalin regime, for ornateness. [See p. 376D3] . . . **7 Soviet journalists** left New York by air Nov. 18 after a 5-wk. tour of the U.S. They said they were impressed by "your roads & automobiles" & "the huge things that have been constructed," such as the New York skyscrapers, the Lincoln Tunnel under the Hudson River & the Golden Gate Bridge. At a news conference in Washington Nov. 14, the writers complained that they had not been granted requested interviews with "leading personalities" in the U.S. [See p. 343G2]

MIDDLE EAST

Baghdad Powers Form METO

Representatives of the 5 Baghdad Pact nations met Nov. 21-22 in Baghdad, Iraq and set up a Middle East Treaty Org. (METO) with a permanent political, military & economic organization in Baghdad. Leading participants in the conference: British Forgn. Secy. Harold Macmillan and Premiers Hussein Ala of Iran, Nuri as-Said of Iraq, Chaudry Mohammed Ali of Pakistan, Adnan Menderes of Turkey. The U.S. was represented by Amb.-to-Iraq Waldemar J. Gallman & Adm. John H. Cassady, U.S. Naval Comdr. in the Eastern Atlantic & Mediterranean, as political & military observers. [See pp. 335G1, 350E-F3]

A communiqué from the conference Nov. 22 said the 5 member Govts. had reviewed the "critical world situation, particularly in the light of the Geneva Conf., and resolved in consequence to maintain constant contact & even closer cooperation in the face of any threat to their common interests."

A permanent ministerial Council formed to conduct METO affairs in Baghdad was to consist of the Iraqi Forgn. Minister and Ambassadors to Iraq of the other 4 METO powers. The METO foreign ministers were to meet at least once a year, with the first meeting scheduled for Apr. 1956. Defense policies were to be coordinated by a military committee consisting of the 5 nations' chiefs of staff, who also would name deputies to handle the main work. The U.S. was to appoint observers at all levels except the economic committee.

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Jordan Spurns Membership

Jordanian Premier Hazzaa Majali announced Nov. 20 that Jordan would remain outside the Baghdad Pact for the time being, despite strong requests to join from Turkey & Iraq. The Jordanian Govt. was reported to feel that its current treaty arrangements with Britain already linked Jordan to the pact. Egyptian opposition was cited as another reason for Jordan's non-membership. [See p. 58A3]

Iranian Premier Escapes Death

A Moslem religious extremist, Zafar Ali Zolghadr, 32, fired a pistol at Iranian Premier Hussein Ala in the Shah Mosque in Teheran Nov. 17. Ala suffered only a slight neck wound. Police quickly captured the assailant, who said he had decided to "fight against infidels" because "Islamic rules are not being properly carried out." Navab Savavi, leader of the extremist Fadayian Islam sect (opposed to Western influence in the Moslem world), was accused of having instigated the assassination attempt and was arrested Nov. 23. The Iranian Govt. issued orders Nov. 18 for "extermination" of the sect, a member of which assassinated ex-Premier Gen. Ali Razmara in 1951. [See Vol. XI, p. 77P]

Sharett Explains Arms Stand

Israeli Forgn. Min. Moshe Sharett told the Natl. Press Club in Washington Nov. 21 that Israel, like "any other nation," would take arms from the Soviet bloc if its survival were at stake in "a very tight corner." But, he added, the question "hardly arises," since the U. S. was under a "moral obligation" to counterbalance Communist arms sales to Egypt. Sharett pledged that Israel would not "launch an offensive war no matter what the provocation might be." Peace in the Middle East must be based on "maintenance of the status quo," he said. [See p. 376E-G1]

(Israel's request for U.S. arms was reported in Washington Nov. 17 to amount to less than $40 million, or substantially less than half the value of Egyptian arms purchases from the Soviet bloc. Israel reportedly had asked for at least 40 late-model jet planes, anti-submarine vessels, heavy tanks, anti-tanks guns & anti-aircraft weapons.) [See p. 376C-D1]

(The U. S. State Dept. issued a statement Nov. 18 saying that the U.S. agreed with Great Britain on the need for a settlement of the Middle East crisis. However, the statement did not specifically indorse Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden's mediation proposals.) [See p. 376F-G1]

Dam Talks Open

Egyptian Finance Min. Abdel Moneim el-Kaissouni opened talks in Washington Nov. 21 with representatives of the World Bank to seek financing of the $1.3 billion Aswan High Dam Project on the Nile River. Egyptian officials said construction of the dam (which would store 4 times as much water as Hoover Dam) was a "matter of economic life or death for Egypt," which would go ahead with the project "one way or another." [See p. 342C3]

Yemen Grants Oil Rights

The Yemen Development Corp. of Washington announced Nov. 22 that it had signed a 30-yr. agreement for exclusive exploration & development of oil & mineral rights in Yemen. Net profits were to be divided equally with the Yemen Govt., which was granting its first foreign oil & mineral concession. The agreement covered the northern 2/3 of Yemen country except for the narrow coastal strip of Tihama. The agreement could be voided after 6 years if no commercial quantities of petroleum or minerals were found. The Yemen Development Corp. was headed by Geo. E. Allen as chairman and Walter S. Gabler, co-organizer of the Intl. Egyptian oil exploration firm, as president.

(King Imam Ahmed of Yemen formed a new Cabinet in August with himself as Premier & his son, Crown Prince Emir Seif ul Islam Mohamed el Badr, as Dep. Premier, Forgn. & Defense Minister, it was reported Aug. 31 in Aden.) [See p. 202B3]

Sudanese Premier Reelected

The Sudanese Parliament reelected Sayed Ismail el Azhari as Premier Nov. 15. It had forced his resignation Nov. 10 by a vote of no confidence on the budget.

Sudan Troop Withdrawals End

Egypt announced departure of the last Egyptian troops from the Sudan by Nov. 13. The last British troops left Nov. 10 under the 1953 agreement calling for withdrawal of foreign troops & establishment of a constituent assembly in the Sudan. Egypt announced its approval in principle Oct. 29 of a Sudanese plebiscite offering a choice between full independence or a link with Egypt. Britain agreed to Sudanese plebiscite proposals Nov. 4 and said it would open talks with Egypt on necessary modifications to the 1953 agreement. [See p. 278C3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

France Asks Spanish Aid

André Dubois, French Resident-Gen. in Morocco, asked Nov. 23 for the cooperation of military authorities in Spanish Morocco to curb guerrillas who had been harassing French troops near the Spanish Moroccan border for 2 months. Dubois said that "joint policing of the border" was the "one efficient way" of curbing rebel activities. He said one of his objectives in Morocco was "to improve relations with our Spanish neighbors," but "I am not referring to high-level policy questions that concern only Paris & Madrid." [See p. 341E3]

French officials said Nov. 21 that about 1,000 Berber tribesmen fled into Spanish Morocco after the killing of a French Army lieutenant & a French civilian in towns near the Spanish Moroccan frontier. French troops were sent to the area north of Fez with instructions to suppress by force all violence.

Strife Marks Sultan's Return

New violence had begun in Morocco Nov. 19 when rejoicing over the return of Sultan Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef was marred by the death of several persons in Rabat & Meknès. Demonstrators in a courtyard of the sultan's palace in Rabat stabbed & stoned to death Caliph Mohammed Berdadi, a supporter of ex-Sultan Sidi Mohammed ben Moulay Arafa who was recognized among the crowd of ben Youssef's admirers. [See p. 376B2]

14 persons were killed & 60 wounded in Morocco in the 24 hours ending at noon Nov. 20, and disturbances continued for several days after. More than 20 persons were killed in Algeria by Nov. 23. Sultan ben Youssef announced Nov. 20 that he would begin a country-wide tour to halt the renewed violence.

French Protectorate Seen Ending

Ben Youssef declared Nov. 18 that agreements had been reached with France on the basic principles to guide relations with Morocco, which was entering a "new era of freedom & independence." Speaking on the 28th anniversary of his first ascent to the throne, ben Youssef said the French protectorate was coming to an end, but Morocco would remain "interdependent" with France. Ben Youssef told a *N.Y. Herald Tribune* reporter Nov. 22 that U.S. bases in Morocco were for "the defense of peace" and "we are not against them." [See p. 298G2]

Bourguiba Reelected in Tunisia

Habib Bourguiba was unanimously re-elected president of Tunisia's Neo-Destour (moderate nationalist) Party at a convention in Sfax Nov. 19. At the first open gathering of the party in 17 years (it was outlawed by the French from 1938 to 1954), the convention rejected a program of violence to win full independence of France immediately. The party also approved an economic program providing for modernization, expansion of cooperatives & power development. [See p. 326C2]

Japan Halts Cotton Sales

The Japanese Ministry of Intl. Trade & Industry announced Nov. 22 that it was halting at once all export of Japanese cotton goods to the U.S. pending adoption of control measures, expected by mid-December. The embargo was imposed to avert possible restrictive measures by the U.S., where the textile industry was demanding Congressional action against the influx of cheap Japanese cotton goods. [See p. 271C-D2]

The Nov. 22 order covered dyed & printed cloth, dyed yarn, gingham & flannel. Exports of velveteen, corduroy & other cotton goods to the U.S. were banned Nov. 9.

It was not immediately clear whether the decree affected existing contracts or applied only to new orders. According to Japanese figures, Japan sent 90 million yds. of cotton goods to the U.S. in Jan-Sept. and

the rate was approaching 15 million yds. a month. 1954 shipments totaled 50 million yds.

(Japanese shipyards had $540 million in shipbuilding contracts Sept. 21, giving Japan the lead over Britain as the world's chief exporter of new merchant vessels, the *N. Y. Times* reported. Japan was to supply to foreign purchasers 172 vessels totaling 3,780-000 deadwt. tons. Britain July 1, had foreign orders totaling 1,050,000 deadwt. tons.)

Hatoyama Remains Premier

Both houses of the Japanese Diet (Parliament) overwhelmingly re-elected Ichiro Hatoyama Premier Nov. 22 after he resigned following a merger of his Democratic Party with the Liberal Party Nov. 15. The new Liberal-Democratic Party, which favored the West & free enterprise, was Japan's first single conservative party since the Japanese Diet was established in 1890. It had an absolute majority in the Diet. [See p. 271G1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Confers at Camp David

Pres. Eisenhower left his Gettysburg, Pa. farm Nov. 21 and traveled 25 miles by auto to his Camp David retreat (FDR's wartime "Shangri-La") in the Catoctin Mountains near Thurmond, Md., where he conferred secretly with the Natl. Security Council Nov. 21 & the Cabinet Nov. 22. These were the first NSC & Cabinet meetings Mr. Eisenhower presided over since his heart attack. They marked his resumption of full control of Govt. operations.

Vice Pres. Nixon & most other Admin. leaders attending the conferences were flown the 50 miles from Washington in Air Force helicopters and flown back afterwards. The President returned to Gettysburg by car Nov. 22.

Mr. Eisenhower had met with State Secy. John Foster Dulles, Budget Dir. Rowland R. Hughes, Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks & other aides in Gettysburg Nov. 17. Hughes told newsmen afterwards that the Admin. thought the budget could be balanced during fiscal 1956 & 1957 without harm to defense. He said this might be accomplished because of a combination of cuts in Govt. expenditures plus big tax revenues from good business [see p. 344D-E1]. Weeks said the Admin. was "leaning toward" a pay-as-you-go system of financing the $25 million national highways program. [See p. 273B1]

Personnel

Rowland Evans Jr. reported in the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* Nov. 22 that Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, the President's brother, "personally blocked demands by Republicans that Pres. Eisenhower dismiss Ezra Taft Benson as Secy. of Agriculture." Dr. Eisenhower "reportedly brought his great influence to bear directly on the President" at a time when "the issue was understood to have been on the verge of a decision to let Mr. Benson go," Evans reported. This story was denied in Gettysburg the same day by White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty, who said: "Such a thing never happened." Dr. Eisenhower "has never talked to the President about . . . the retention or the employment of anyone in the Govt. The President has never entertained . . . any suggestion that the Secy. of Agriculture be replaced." [See p. 360A1]

Recent Presidential appointments: *Nov. 17* — RCA Chrmn. David Sarnoff to succeed the late Maj. Gen. Julius Ochs Adler as chrmn. of the Natl. Security Training Council [See p. 331F1]. *Nov. 18* — NLRB member Boyd Leedom, 49, as NLRB chrmn. [see pp. 280A3, 67A2]; Stephen Sibley Bean, 63, Republican of Silver Spring, Md. (former Woburn, Mass. mayor & Boston lawyer), as $15,000-a-yr. NLRB member for term ending Aug. 27, 1960. *Nov. 22* — Dr. Clifford Cook Furnas, 55, Republican & U. of Buffalo chancellor, as Asst. Defense Secy. for Research & Development; Frederick Henry Mueller, 62 Nov. 22, Republican furniture manufacturer of Grand Rapids, Mich., as Asst. Commerce Secy. for Domestic Affairs to succeed Lothair Teetor, 58, who resigned Nov. 22. [See p. 344C2]

POLITICS

GOP Foreign Policy Assailed

A bitter attack on Republican conduct of foreign affairs was launched by leading candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination in Chicago Nov. 19 at a $100-a-plate dinner which concluded a 4-day meeting of the Democratic Natl. Com.

Adlai E. Stevenson & Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) agreed in their speeches that Republicans wanted peace as much as Democrats did. But they said this goal was menaced by ineptness & bungling on the part of the Eisenhower Admin. Among points made by the 2 speakers:

Stevenson — "Peace & security cannot be had for the asking or by slogans & tough talk or by blowing alternately hot & cold, rash & prudent. . . . Sound foreign policies cannot be devised with one eye fixed on the budget & the other on the divisions in the Republican Party. . . . There is no bargain basement where peace can be had cheap. . . . Our world is dominated by 2 formidable facts — expansive Communist imperialism with the hydrogen bomb in its arsenal and the great revolutionary upsurge of the less privileged peoples who long for peace & for a share in the better things of life. . . . We & our allies must be strong to check Communist expansion. Yet we cannot allow fear or envy or frustration to alienate . . . the uncommitted peoples. Unhappily, this balance, so painstakingly created under Pres. Truman, has not been preserved. America's military strength has been reduced — while at the same time we talked louder & tougher." [See p. 377C1]

(Harold E. Stassen, President Eisenhower's disarmament aide, said on arriving in New York from Europe Nov. 20 that he thought Stevenson's "attacks are beginning to affect American foreign policy overseas." European leaders "have developed confidence" in the Eisenhower-Dulles policy and "have known" it was bipartisan. "Therefore they are puzzled & perplexed by Mr. Stevenson's recent voice of strange dissent to our policy," Stassen said.) [See p 235F2]

Kefauver — "In the conduct of our foreign policy, the Eisenhower Admin. has in a large measure been a failure. It was shackled for 2 years by the reckless & irresponsible 83d Congress. Now, when a fully-responsible Democratic majority controls the Congress, we still find the administration of our foreign policy hesitant & faltering." U.S. foreign service representatives on both sides of the Iron Curtain "were totally unable to take advantage" of "the spirit of Geneva" because "they are substantially without guidance from Washington. They must work either with bad direction or no direction at all. . . . There is none of the great sweep of thought which produced the Marshall Plan & NATO. . . . Throughout the areas I visited [in a recent European tour], the Communist leaders acted and we reacted. The initiative was not ours. . . . We find the State Dept. trying to play both ends against the middle" in the "critical" Middle East situation. "We cannot sit idly by and see Israel engulfed in an unnecessary war." [See p. 302A2, D2]

Ex-Pres. Truman charged in an impromptu address at the dinner that the Republicans had "killed" the foreign service's morale and had alienated "nearly every friend" the U.S. had. [See pp. 370G2, 304B2]

Harriman Scores 'Bungling'

N.Y. Gov. Averell Harriman avoided the foreign policy issue in his speech at the Chicago dinner Nov. 19. But at a Democratic fund-raising dinner in Seattle Nov. 21, he denounced Eisenhower Admin. conduct of foreign affairs as "classic in the history of bungling." When the GOP took over from the Democrats in 1953, "the free peoples were largely united" and "confidence in American leadership was at its highest peak," Harriman said. "Today our national policies are confused & uncertain, our leadership is questioned, our alliances are creaking and American prestige has declined."

This happened, Harriman charged, because "for a generation the Republican Party has been split on foreign policy . . . on whether the 20th century should be recognied" and the U.S. "should accept the world responsibilities of its great strength." As a result, the GOP was "utterly incapable of carrying on a coherent & consistent foreign policy geared to the needs of the century."

Harriman said: Before & after the 1952 election "the Old Guard isola-

tionists wrung from Mr. Eisenhower basic compromises on foreign policy. First, he appeased Sen. Taft. Then he tried to appease Sen. McCarthy. . . . And then he tried to appease Sen. Knowland, who rewarded him by leading the opposition against the foreign policies of the President. The result has been 3 years of incompetence & short-sightedness in . . . [U.S.] foreign relations."

Among points on which Harriman assailed the Admin.:

Indo-China —"Every informed person knew that unless the truce in Korea included an iron-clad & enforceable agreement with the Chinese regarding Indo-China, the result would be increased Communist pressure in Viet Nam. . . . The Admin. failed to take precautions. . . . Sure enough, the Chinese heavy artillery released from Korea turned up in Indo-China." Pres. Eisenhower was quoted Apr. 8, 1954 as saying "we simply cannot afford to lose Indo-China to the Communists. . . . He cited . . . the falling domino principle; you have a row of dominos, you knock over the first one with the certainty that the last one will fall quickly." Vice Pres. Nixon said Apr. 16 that "we might send troops to Indo-China." 4 days later State Secy. Dulles "said it was unlikely." 8 days later Nixon "said we would avoid it if we could. The intervention of our bombers was, likewise, publicly foreshadowed by the Admin. and then denied. In the end, Pres. Eisenhower did nothing at all. Dienbienphu fell and with it all of North Viet Nam. At this point, Mr. Dulles concluded that the domino principle wasn't applicable." [See Vol. XIV, pp. 154C3, 125B1]

'Spirit of Geneva' —"I was in favor of holding" the Big 4 summit conference in Geneva. "What was inexcusable was for the President & his advisers to give the impression that they believed in the sincerity of the Kremlin words in advance of deeds. . . . The President proclaimed that the Russians had a desire for peace no less earnest than that of the West. [See p. 246D3] . . . The spirit of Geneva reigned . . . for just 3 months. Tensions relaxed, yes, but unfortunately so did our defense effort." The summit conference "was a great Communist victory. Free peoples were thrown off balance . . . psychologically disarmed. Neutralists & pro-Communist elements . . . were strengthened. . . . The Russians accomplished at Geneva precisely what they went there to accomplish — a reduction of tensions for their own purposes without yielding on a single point of substance. . . . During the 3 months that the free world floated on the illusion of Geneva, the Communists gained and we lost ground." [See p. 381B1]

Democrats Debate 'Moderation'

Kefauver & Stevenson agreed in their Nov. 19 speeches that the time had come for "moderation" in Govt. & politics. "We can win," Kefauver said, "if we do not compromise the progressive traditions of a party of the people. There is a cry for moderation in the air. I am in accord with it. But . . . moderation does not mean sitting becalmed on dead center."

"It is a time for catching our breath," Stevenson said. "Moderation is the spirit of the times. But we must take care lest we confuse moderation with mediocrity, lest we settle for half answers to hard problems. . . . Moderation, yes. But stagnation, no!"

(Adoption of a "moderate" platform had been advocated by Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson [Tex.] during talks with Democratic leaders at his Texas ranch.)

Harriman, however, told newsmen in Chicago Nov. 20 that "there is no such word as 'moderation' or 'middle-of-the-road' in the Democratic vocabulary." He indicated that he did not think "moderation" would solve farm or foreign policy problems.

Drop 'Loyalty Oath'

The Democratic Natl. Com. agreed during its Chicago meeting Nov. 17 to recommend new national convention rules that would do away with the controversial "loyalty oath" yet bind state Democratic organizations to put the nominees of the national convention on the state ballot under the Democratic symbol.

The new rules provided that: (1) a state organization, in electing national convention delegates, "undertakes to assure" that state voters would have a chance to vote for the convention's nominees under the Democratic symbol; (2) delegates would be assumed to be "bona fide Democrats who have the interests, welfare & success of the Democratic Party at heart" and would not have to take any special oath (except where seats were challenged or contested) because they would participate in the convention "in good faith"; (3) Natl. Com. members were duty bound "to declare affirmatively for the nominees of the convention" or be expelled.

Ex-Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Stephen A. Mitchell said that under these rules, he would seek to bar ex-S.C. Gov. James F. Byrnes, Tex. Gov. Allan Shivers, La. Gov. Robert F. Kennon & ex-Tex. Natl. Committeeman Wright Morrow if they were elected as delegates to the convention. But he refused to say what he would do about Sen. Harry F. Byrd (Va.), who also had bolted the 1952 Democratic ticket. [See p. 329A-B1]

The committee voted to authorize a total of 2,744 delegates & 1,896 alternates with a total of 1,372 votes at the 1956 convention. In 1952 there were 1,576 delegates, 1,576 alternates & 1,230 votes.

Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Paul M. Butler reported that 1952's $800,000 deficit had been liquidated and that the party had $100,000 on hand.

Farm Issue

Gov. Harriman charged in Lewiston, Ida. Nov. 23 that "the Republican Admin. has deliberately driven farm prices down [and has] served notice that any further adjustments will be in the same direction." As a result, the farm parity ratio was "lowest in 15 years" at a time of "record profits for big corporations." He urged restoration of 90% price supports and use of farm surpluses as "a decisive weapon in the struggle against communism" by adding them "to the appallingly inadequate diet of people in underdeveloped countries." He warned, however, against "dumping" surpluses "in such a way as to destroy legitimate & time honored markets of friendly countries." [See p. 384F3]

Harriman had recommended in a statement read to the touring Senate Agriculture Com. in Utica, N.Y. Nov. 19 that the Govt. "might well try production payments" as a means of combatting agriculture's low income & surplus problems. Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D., La), chairman of the committee, said in Washington Nov. 14 that the first new farm bill in 1956 would be aimed at surplus disposal. [See p. 360G2]

Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson told reporters in Washington Nov. 9 that overseas disposal of U.S. farm surpluses amounted to $1.3 billion during 1955's first 9 months — a gain of nearly 1/3 over the 1954 period. He said he "would like a liberalization of our national policy regarding trading with Iron Curtain countries" so that "we would have as much freedom as possible to get rid of our surpluses." He defended his actions against a charge by Canadian Trade & Commerce Min. C. D. Howe Nov. 5 that the U.S. surplus disposal program was an "unfair & unwholesome trading practice" in which Canadian wheat growers were pushed out of some of their traditional markets because surplus U.S. wheat was offered at discount and for foreign currencies rather than dollars. Benson said the U.S. was disposing of its surplus on a competitive basis. [See p. 359F3]

Herschel D. Newsom, master of the Natl. Grange, predicted at the opening of the grange convention in Cleveland Nov. 16 that 63% of the U.S.' farm families would be "eliminated" unless the Govt. dropped its farm program for a better one probably based on the soil bank idea. (He was reelected grange master Nov. 21.)

Johnson Proposes Legislation

Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) proposed at a Democratic fund-raising dinner in Whitney, Tex. Nov. 21 a 13-point "program with a heart" for adoption by Congress in 1956. He said the program was the result of talks with Democratic leaders, including "practically all of the men being considered" for the Democratic Presidential nomination. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (Tex.) announced general acceptance of the program Nov. 22.

Johnson's program: "(1) A social security bill reducing the age limit for women and extending coverage to most self-employed groups. (2) A tax revision to benefit the low-income groups—probably along the line of that previously offered by Sen. Walter F. George of Georgia increasing exemptions. (3) A health bill to aid medical research and to include larger grants for hospital construction, at least at the level authorized under the original Hill-Burton bill. (4) A school construction program to meet the needs of our children. (5) A public roads program probably similar to the Gore bill. . . . (6) A farm program which will restore 90% of parity subsidies, extend the benefits to additional products and possibly include a soil rental program. (7) A natural gas bill which will preserve free enterprise and of course provide legitimate protection to consumers. (8) A housing program designed

for America's families who are yearning to build or rent dwellings they can afford. (9) A water resources program with specific consideration to: a higher dam at Hell's Canyon, the Frying Pan Arkansas project, Niagara development, the Upper Colorado Basin project, the Washita-Oklahoma project, the Ventura California project, the Passamoquoddy tidal survey project, a New England development project. (10) A program to relieve critical depressed areas on the basis of federal & state cooperation, including tax measures to encourage industry, additional public works, supplementary unemployment insurance & surplus food grants. (11) Amendments to the immigration & naturalization laws to insure that they are fair & just. (12) A constitutional amendment eliminating the poll tax. (13) Disaster insurance to protect our people from the ravages of nature." [See p. 385A-B2]

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.,) Nov. 22 lauded every point in the program except No. 7—the proposal to free natural gas from federal control.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

AEC Bars Dixon-Yates Fee

Atomic Energy Comm. Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss announced Nov. 23 that his agency had informed Edgar H. Dixon that the controversial Dixon-Yates Power contract was invalid because of possible violation of "conflict-of-interest" laws and that the Govt. therefore would not pay contract termination costs.

The possible law violation was due to the fact that N. Y. banker Adolphe H. Wenzell had acted as consultant to the Budget Bureau on the financing of the project while retaining his job as an executive of the First Boston Corp., which later became unpaid agent in arranging for the financing of the deal.

Dixon, head of the company which was to build the project, said his firm would sue to cover expenses (estimated at $3 million) incurred before the Govt. canceled the contract. [See p. 266F2-B3]

Passport Ban Curbed

Fed. Dist. Judge Luther W. Youngdahl ruled in Washington Nov. 22 that the State Dept. could not refuse a passport on the basis of information kept secret from the person seeking the passport. In the case of Leonard B. Boudin, N. Y. lawyer denied a passport because of secret accusations that he was a Communist [see p. 297B1], Youngdahl directed the State Dept. to provide a new hearing within 20 days and to put "on the record" all evidence on which "it may rely for its decision" so that Boudin "may have the opportunity to meet it and the court to review it." Youngdahl noted that "more & more the courts have become aware of the irreparable damage . . . wrought by the secret informer & the faceless talebearer whose identity & testimony remains locked in confidential files." [See p. 329E2-A3]

Youngdahl held that "travel abroad is more than a mere privilege. . . . It is a right, an attribute of personal liberty which may not be infringed upon . . . unless there be full compliance with the requirements of due process." "Fair play requires that one have the opportunity to challenge the basis of & reasons for a denial" of this right, he declared. "The right to a quasijudicial hearing must mean more than the right to permit an applicant to testify and present evidence. It must include the right to know that the decision will be reached upon evidence of which he is aware and can refute directly."

Youngdahl found, however, that under rules of the Board of Passport Appeals: "Facts which they consider warrant a denial need never appear on the record. Whether, in fact, evidence exists to warrant a denial, neither applicant nor the courts can ever know. . . . Any hearing provided an applicant becomes an empty gesture" for "how can an applicant refute charges which arise from sources or are based upon evidence which is closed to him?" [See p. 218C2]

O'Connor Fined for Contempt

Harvey O'Connor, 58, was convicted by Fed. Dist. Judge Joseph C. McGarraghy in Washington Nov. 18 of contempt of Congress for refusing to tell the McCarthy Senate Investigations Subcom. in July 1953 whether he had been a Communist when he wrote books later bought for U.S. Information Service libraries overseas. McGarraghy fined him $500 and gave him a one-yr. suspended sentence.

O'Connor had insisted that the subcommittee had no right to question his political beliefs and had invoked the First Amend. but not the 5th. McGarraghy ruled Nov. 15 that the subcommittee did have a right to inquire into the political associations of writers whose books were in the overseas libraries. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) had testified at the trial that O'Connor was a "paid Communist propagandist." O'Connor made no answer in court but told reporters outside that he was no Communist. [See Vol. XIII, p. 400D2]

Other Contempt Cases

Lawrence Baker Arguimbau, 49, ex-MIT prof., was convicted by Fed. Dist. Judge James W. Morris in Washington Nov. 2 of contempt of Congress for refusing to tell the House Un-American Activities Com. in Apr. 1953 the names of past Communist associates. Morris fined him $500 and gave him a one-yr. jail sentence but suspended both penalties. He had admitted membership in a CP cell at MIT. [See Vol. XIV, p. 401A-B3]

McGarraghy Oct. 19 acquitted Dr. Barrows Dunham, ex-Temple U. prof., of contempt charges based on his having invoked the 5th Amend. in Feb. 1953 in refusing to answer House Un-American Activities Com. questions about his educational background & occupation. Defense Atty. Leonard Boudin compared his appearance before the committee with that of a witness called by a grand jury for the purpose of indicting him. Boudin said a witness had a right to remain silent in such circumstances. [See Vol. XIV, p. 401B3]

A contempt indictment against Bernhard Deutsch, 26, U. of Pa. scientist, was dismissed by Fed. Dist. Judge James R. Kirkland Nov. 4 because the indictment failed to specify "willful" intent on Deutsch's part when he refused to answer House Un-American Activities Com. questions in Apr. 1954. [See Vol. XIV, p. 401B3]

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

	July-Sept.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.'54
Gross natl. product	r§$391.5	§$384.8	§$358.8
Personal spending	§$256.0	§$250.5	§$237.9
Employes' compensation	§$224.3	§$219.5	§$207.8
Wages & salaries	§$211.3	§$207.0	§$196.1
Private	§$175.6	§$171.7	§$162.1
Military	§$9.1	§$9.3	§$9.4
Govt. civilian	§$26.6	§$25.9	§$24.5
Farm income	§$10.6	§$11.0	§$11.7
Business & professional income	§$27.6	§$27.1	§$26.0
Gross pvt. domestic investment	§$60.3	§$60.1	§$45.9
Net forgn. investment	–§$.5	–§$.7	–§$.7
Govt. purchases	§$75.8	§$74.9	§$75.8
Federal (less sales)	§$45.5	§$45.2	§$47.7
Natl. security	§$40.6	§$40.4	§$42.1
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept. '54
Farm cash receipts	*$3,067	*$2,436	*$3,213
Retail sales	*$15,905	*$15,622	*$14,139
Wholesale sales	*$10,760	*$10,540	*$9,630
Consumer credit†	*$34,293	*$33,636	*$28,856
Installment†	*$26,699	*$26,155	*$21,935

§ In billions * In millions † Outstanding at end of month r Record

LABOR STATISTICS

	Oct.	Sept.	Oct. '54
Civilian labor force¶	*67,292	*66,882	*64,882
Employed¶	*65,161	*64,733	*62,141
Agricultural¶	*7,905	*7,875	*7,239
Non-farm‡	*50,393	*50,309	*48,580
Manufacturing‡	*16,929	*16,916	*16,007
Govt.‡	*7,042	*6,911	*6,829
Unemployed¶	*2,131	*2,149	*2,741
Avg. wkly. mfg hrs.‡	41.2	40.9	39.9
Avg. wkly. mfg. pay‡	$78.69	$77.71	$72.22

* In thousands ¶ Census Bur. ‡ Bur. of Labor Statistics

PRICE INDEXES

	Oct.	Sept.	Oct. '54
Wholesale (all commod.)‡	111.5	111.7	109.7
Farm products	86.7	89.3	93.1
Processed foods	100.2	101.5	103.7
Non-farm, non-food commodities	119.0	118.5	114.5
Rcd. by farmers†	230	235	242
Paid by farmers†	261	259	262
Family living items	274	272	273
Farm parity ratio†	82	84	87

‡ Bur. of Labor Statistics, 1947-49=100 † Agriculture Dept., 1910-14=100

FOREIGN

Britain. Laborite MP Lt. Col. Marcus Lipton "unreservedly" withdrew Nov. 10 his charge that Harold A. R. Philby, ex-first secy. of the British Embassy in Washington, was the "3d man" who warned British diplomats Donald Maclean & Guy Burgess to take refuge behind the Iron Curtain in 1951. Lipton had made the charge in Commons Oct. 25 after Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden refused to set up a special committee to investigate the Burgess-Maclean disappearance. Philby, who became a journalist after the Forgn. Office requested his resignation in July 1951, challenged Lipton to withdraw his charge or repeat it outside of Parliament, so he would be subject to legal suit. Forgn. Secy. Harold Macmillan told Commons Nov. 7 that a 4-yr. investigation had not uncovered a "3d man" who may have warned Burgess & Maclean. Eden announced appointment Nov. 23 of a 7-man bi-partisan

group of Privy Councillors to investigate the adequacy of British security precautions. [See p. 321G2]

Malaya. A Communist guerrilla raid on the village of Kea Fram Nov. 20, causing 2 deaths, led British & Malayan officials to announce resumption of all-out war Nov. 21 to clear the Malay peninsula of Communist terrorists. A joint British-Malayan announcement said the Communists repeatedly had "taken offensive action against the people of Malaya, despite the amnesty offered Sept. 9. The amnesty would "continue for the present," the announcement said. Malayan CP leader Chin Peng sent a message Nov. 20 to Tengku Abdul Rahman, Malayan Chief Minister, offering peace negotiations. Several guerrilla leaders previously had accepted the amnesty. [See p. 282F2]

Philippines. Pro-U.S. Pres. Ramon Magsaysay's Nacionalista Party won all 9 Senate seats up for election Nov. 9, leaving the Liberal Party without a Senate seat. The Liberals also were badly beaten in races for 52 Governorships and provincial & municipal posts. Among the defeated Senate candidates was Magsaysay's arch political rival, Sen. Claro M. Recto, ex-leader of the Nacionalista Party's old guard. Recto ran as a "guest" candidate on the Liberal ticket after Magsaysay publicly broke with him July 26 because of Recto's opposition to Magsaysay's recognition of the South Viet Nam Govt. [See p. 257C1]

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Dragon's Mouth. By Jacquetta Hawks & J. B. Priestley. About reaction of 4 ship-bound people to news that one of them will die. Staged by Warren Enters. Produced by Proscenium Productions. With Theo. Mancuse, Nancy Sheridan, Ruth Matteson, Lauren Gilbert. Nov. 16 at Cherry Lane.

Le Jeu de L'amour et du Hasard. Comedy by Marivaux. Staged by & starring Maurice Escande. Presented in French by the Comedie Francaise on double bill with Alfred De Musset's one-act comedy **Un Caprice.** Nov. 15 at Broadway for limited run.

The Lark. Lillian Hellman's adaptation of Jean Anouilh's treatment of Joan of Arc legend. Staged by Jos. Anthony. Music by Leonard Bernstein. Presented by Kermit Bloomgarden. With Julie Harris, Boris Karloff, Jos. Wiseman, Theo. Bikel, Paul Roebling, Christopher Plummer, Roger De Koven. Nov. 17 at Longacre. (7-0-0)§

The Terrible Swift Sword. Arthur Steur's drama of sadism in southern military academy. Staged by Fred Sadoff. Produced by Lyn Austin. Presented by Roger L. Stevens. With Conrad Janis, Arch Johnson, Bob Heller, John Fiedler, John Harkins. Nov. 15 at Phoenix.

BOOKS PUBLISHED

A Democrat Looks at His Party. By Dean Acheson. Ex-State Secy. says Democrats are more capable than Republicans of conceiving & conducting forward-looking foreign policy commanding loyal support of both Americans & foreign allies. Nov. 16. (Harper, 199 pp., $3)† (The Senate Republican Policy Com. staff, in a memo to GOP Senators Nov. 11, charged that Acheson & Hiss appeared to be "together again" because part of Acheson's book appeared in the Nov. issue of "Harper's" magazine and an article by Hiss appeared in "Pocketbook" magazine. Hiss' article said Russia rather than the U. S. & Britain had made concessions at Yalta.) [See Vol. X, p. 67N]

Earth in Upheaval. By Immanuel Velikovsky. Geologic evidence that the earth's orbit & climate were changed within historic time by a collision of planets. Nov. 17. (Doubleday, 301 pp., $3.95)†

The Golden Journey. By Agnes Sligh Turnbull. Husband, bought by a father for his crippled daughter, falls genuinely in love with her. Nov. 17. (Houghton, Mifflin, 303 pp., $3.50)*

Life of Rudyard Kipling. By C. E. Carrington. Biog. of English writer tries to fathom his unhappiness, Nov. 21. (Doubleday, 433 pp., $5.50)†

Mr. New York: An Autobiography. By Grover A. Whalen. Anecdotes about famous people by New York's ex-official greeter. Nov. 17. (Putnam, 312, pp., $5)†

A Night to Remember. By Walter Lord. New facts, some conflicting, about sinking of the "Titanic" in 1912. Nov. 21. (Holt, 209 pp., $3.50)†

Red Plush & Black Bread. By Marguerite Higgins. Account of N.Y. Herald Tribune correspondent's trip to Russia. Nov. 17. (Doubleday, 256 pp., $4)†

We Die Alone. By David Howarth. Account of Norwegian commando's efforts to escape from World War II German-occupation troops. Book-of-the-Month Club Dec. co-choice. Nov. 22. (Macmillan, 231 pp., $3.95)†

Yale: The University College, 1921-1937. By George Wilson Pierson. 2d volume on university's history. Nov. 19. (Yale U. Press, 740 pp., $6)†

* Fiction † Non-fiction § First figure—favorable reviews (in leading N. Y. C. dailies); 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Pope Pius XII confirmed Nov. 21 a report made public Nov. 18 by the Italian illustrated weekly *Oggi* (Nov. 24 issue) that he had seen a vision of Jesus Christ while reciting a prayer Dec. 2, 1954, when he was critically ill. *Oggi* said Jesus appeared to "give him certainty that his hour had not yet come" and that the Pope then improved with a speed deemed miraculous by close associates. [See Vol. XIV, p. 411A2] . . . **New translation** of the Old Testament books of Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Canticle of Canticles and Wisdom was issued Nov. 10 in Washington by the Natl. Catholic Welfare Conf. as Vol. III of a new Roman Catholic English-language Bible. (Vol. I, containing the first 4 Old Testament books, was published in 1952. Vol. II, containing the next 13 books, still was in preparation.) [See Vol. XII, p. 314N] . . . **Legion of Decency's** vigilance against immortality in motion pictures will be intensified, Roman Catholic bishops in the U.S. announced Nov. 22 through the Natl. Catholic Welfare Conf. in Washington. The Bishops protested increasing "laxity" in applying the Hollywood Production Code and said U.S.-made films containing "morally objectionable" material had increased by 11% this year over 1954. [See p. 211C2] . . . **Parochial schools** & other private schools share the right of public schools to Govt. aid because they are integral parts of the U.S. educational system, Roman Catholic Bishops declared in a statement issued at their annual meeting in Washington Nov. 19. They said it was "unfair & discriminatory" to treat parochial & private schools as "less wholly dedicated to the public welfare" than public schools. [See p. 274A3; Vol. XIV, 143C1]

Conservative Judaism gained 101 new congregations & 150,000 new members in the U.S. & Canada the past 2 years to increase its total membership to 585 congregations with one million members, the United Synagogue of Amer. reported at its biennial convention Nov. 13 in Monticello, N. Y. In resolutions passed Nov. 14-17 the convention: warned that there had been no recent significant change in "basic circumstances that gave rise to nationalist isolationism," "panicky excesses in the name of security" & "intolerant demands for conformity only a few months ago"; approved in principle a standard Conservative code of moral standards & ritualistic practices; reaffirmed the United Synagogue's opposition to the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. [See p. 299C2; Vol. XIV, 386F2] . . . **Merger negotiations** among major Eastern Orthodox Churches in the Western Hemisphere (6,000,000 members) have been started, Archb. Leonty of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church announced in New York Nov. 11. [See p. 330A1] . . . **Methodist** hq. in Chicago reported Nov. 21 that the demonination had 9,313,278 members in the U.S. & possessions, a net gain of 90,126 the past year. [See Vol. XIV, p. 435B2]

One-room, one-teacher schools in the U. S. total 39,061 as against 148,-711 in 1930, the Com. for the White House Conf. on Education reported Nov. 21. [See p. 160F1] . . . **Fund for the Advancement of Education** estimated Nov. 9 that enrollment in U.S. elementary schools would total 33,-750,000 in 1960 (vs. 29 million at present), high school enrollment 12,-351,000 by 1969 (vs. 7,203,000 last year) and college enrollment would reach a level twice the 1954 total (2,478,000) between 1966 & 1971. The report said that half the nation's college graduates must become teachers during the next 10 years, as against the present 1/5 rate, to maintain adequate school faculties in the U.S. [See p. 331D1] . . . **Rev. Victor K. Wrigley,** 35, of Brookfield, Wis. was found guilty of heresy on 5 counts by a trial board of the Northwest Synod of the United Lutheran Church in Milwaukee Nov. 10. The board recommended his suspension as a pastor. [See p. 299E2]

OBITUARIES

Most Rev. Arthur Henry Anstey, 82, Anglican Bishop of Trinidad 1918-45, West Indies Archbishop 1943-45; announced in London Nov. 22.

Tomasz Arciszewski, 78, Socialist Premier of Polish Govt.-in-exile in London 1944-47, member of Polish exile council at death; Nov. 20, London.

Lloyd Bacon, 65, film director *(The Singing Fool);* Nov. 15, Burbank, Cal.

Robert Howe Baldwin, 64, aviation-insurance pioneer; Nov. 17 in N.Y.

Paul Crouch, 52, ex-Communist who appeared as Govt. witness in Smith Act trials; Nov. 18 in San Francisco of lung cancer. [See p. 143D1]

James A. Fowler, 92, ex-Govt. anti-trust specialist; Nov. 18 in Knoxville, Tenn.

Dr. Maude Glasgow, 82, Northern Ireland-born women's suffrage leader; Nov. 20 in New York.

Prince Artchil Gourielli-Tchkonia, 60, descendant of last ruler of independent principality of Gouria (Georgia), husband of cosmetician Helena Rubinstein; Nov. 21 in N. Y.

Marquis James, 64, biographer, winner of 2 Pulitzer Prizes (for *The Raven, a Biography of Sam Houston* in 1930 & 2-vol. biog of *Andrew Jackson* in 1938) ; Nov. 19 in Rye, N. Y. of cerebral hemorrhage.

James Price Johnson, 61, jazz pianist, composer *(Charleston* & 500 other works); Nov. 17 in N. Y. of stroke.

Reginald Chauncey Robbins, 85, author, poet, fndr. of Robbins Library of Philosophy & Psychology at Harvard; Nov. 19 in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Jean Pierre Wasserman, 82, Swiss expert on metal alloys; Nov. 20, Basle.

Gerald W. Willard, 54, retired Bell Laboratories physicist who specialized in ultrasonics & piezo-electric crystals; Nov. 18 in Fanwood, N.J.

SPORTS

Speedboat Mark Set. Donald Malcolm Campbell, 36, of England drove his jet-propelled *Bluebird* to a new world speedboat record of 216.2 mph. (avg. for 2 km.) on Lake Mead near Boulder City, Nev. Nov. 16. He was timed at 239.5 mph. on the first of 2 required runs of one km. (3,280.8 ft.), 193 mph. on the return run. [See p. 348C1]

Winners. Mrs. Anson Bigelow's Nail, Headley Woodhouse up, won the $79,350 Pimlico Futurity for 2-yr.-olds in Baltimore Nov. 20, for $67,980. [See p. 340G1] . . . Michigan State won the Big 10 Conf. cross-country title and Notre Dame the Central Collegiate Conf. title in Chicago Nov. 18. Horace Ashenfelter of NYAC won the Natl. AAU 10,000-meter cross-country run in Buffalo Nov. 20.

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.) Nov. 20

Cleve. 41, Pitt. 14; Chicago Bears 24, Detroit 14; N. Y. 31, Phila. 7; Balti. 17, Los Ang. 17; Green Bay 27, San. Fran. 21; Washn. 31, Chicago Cards 0

College (Nov. 19)

Ariz. 27, N. Mex. 6	N. C. 26, Va. 14
Auburn 21, Clemson 0	N. C. St. 28, W&M 21
Bos. U. 25, Temple 0	Notre Dame 17, Ia. 14
Colo. 40, Ia. St. 0	Ohio St. 17, Mich. 0
Colo. A&M 35, B.-Yng. 0	Okla. 41, Nebr. 0
Conn. 6, H. Cross 0	Okla. AM 28, Kan. St. 0
Del. 27, Bucknell 12	Ore. 28, Ore. St. 0
Detroit 19, Tulsa 13	Pitt 20, Penn St. 0
Duke 14, Wake F. 0	Prnctn. 6, Dart. 3
Furman 13, David. 9	Purdue 6, Ind. 4
Houston 26, Vlnva. 14	Rutgers 12, Columbia 6
Idaho 31, Mont. 0	SMU 12, Baylor 0
Ill. 7, N'west'n 7	Stanford 19, Calif. 0
Kansas 13, Mo. 7	Syracuse 20, W. Va. 13
Ky. 23, Tenn. 0	TCU 35, Rice 0
Lafyt. 35, Lehigh 6	Tex. Tech 12, COP 7
LSU 13, Arkansas 7	UCLA 17, USC 7
Miami 34, Ala. 12*	Vandblt. 21, Fla. 6
Mich. St. 33, Marqt. 0	Wash. 27, Wash. St. 7
Minn. 21, Wis. 6	Yale 21, Harvard 7

James Keelty Jr., Baltimore contractor, was elected Nov. 18 to succeed Clarence W. Miles as pres. of the Al Baltimore Orioles. [See p. 372B-C1] . . . **Bill Glassford,** 39, announced Nov. 17 he would quit as Nebraska U. football coach after this season. . . . **Anthony Ferrante & Carmen Graziano,** co-mgrs. of world lightwt. boxing champ Wallace (Bud) Smith, were suspended by the Pa. State Athletic Comm. Nov. 17 on grounds that they had bad associates & had filed false contracts. [See p. 347E3] . . . **N.Y. Yankees** completed in Manila Nov. 20 a post-season exhibition tour of Japan & the Philippines. [See p. 331G2] . . . **Wes Santee** was reinstated by the Mo. Valley AAU Nov. 20 when its bd. of mgrs., meeting in Kansas City, rejected by 21-7 the charge that he had received excessive expense money for competing in 3 California track meets. [See p. 364G1] . . . **Carl E. Stotz** was relieved by Little League Baseball, Inc. Nov. 22 as its commissioner after he had sued the organization in Williamsport, Pa. for $300,000 for alleged breach of contract & filed a petition under which its natl. hq. in Williamsport was padlocked by the sheriff. . . . **Harvey J. Harman,** 55, Rutgers U. football coach 14 yrs., was notified Nov. 22 he would be shifted to non-coaching duty next year.

* Nov. 18

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters & Accidents. 27 of 73 persons aboard a non-scheduled Peninsula Air Transport DC-4 were killed Nov. 18 when the plane crashed & burned near Seattle. 26 dead & 39 survivors were Army men returned from Japan & en route home for Thanksgiving. . . . 5 USAF men & 9 civilian employes of the Atomic Energy Comm. were killed Nov. 17 in the crash of an AF C-54 transport on Mt. Carleston near Las Vegas, Nev. . . . 10 of 11 occupants were killed when a USAF C-124 Globemaster crashed Nov. 20 during a takeoff from Iwo Jima. . . . 6 crewmen of the U. S. Navy aircraft carrier *Ticonderoga* were struck & killed Nov. 21 when a Banshee plane went out of control while attempting to land on the carrier in the Mediterranean.

17 persons were killed & 33 injured Nov. 9 when a bus ran over a precipice on Zigana Mt. near Erzurum, Turkey. At least 17 persons were killed Nov. 17-18 by floods in Balikesir & Dikili, Turkey. . . . At least 9 passengers were reported killed & 99 injured Nov. 20 when a passenger train en route from Wales to London was derailed & wrecked near Didicot, Eng. . . . 9 N.Y. Central track repairmen were killed Nov. 18 when a train struck their truck at a grade crossing near Monroe, Mich. . . . 3 persons were killed, several public buildings were destroyed and the Cathedral of St. Jean Baptiste so weakened that it was condemned due to a landslide Nov. 12 in Nicolet, Que.

Crime. John Gilbert Graham denied during an interview in jail in Denver Nov. 18 that he had planted a bomb on the plane in which his mother & 43 other persons were killed. He said he did not remember signing a written confession reported by FBI men who had questioned him. [See p. 380A2] . . . Arthur Ross Brown, 30, ex-convict arrested Nov. 14 in San Francisco, was said by the FBI to have admitted the kidnapping & murder Aug. 4 of Mrs. Wilma Allen of Kansas City. [See p. 268A3] . . . Robert Clendenin, 26, of New York, a trainee in a stock brokerage firm, fatally shot Stewardess Sally Shedd, 25, of San Francisco, who had rejected his proposal of marriage, then killed himself aboard a United Air Lines plane in Seattle Nov. 21. . . . Russell Tongay surrendered in Los Angeles Nov. 21 and told police he had been suffering from amnesia—induced by an auto accident—when he walked away from a prison agent in New Orleans Nov. 13. [See p. 380F2] . . . Richard Carpenter, 26, convicted of the murder of policeman Wm. J. Murphy, was sentenced Nov. 22 in Chicago to be electrocuted Mar. 16. . . . Martin J. Yamin, 31, pleaded guilty to 2d degree murder in Brooklyn Nov. 16 after admitting during his trial that he had hired a gunman to prevent the late Jos. Aronowitz from testifying against him in a Baltimore robbery-attempt case. [See p. 64D1] . . . Mrs. Katherine Ann Hayes, 29, was acquitted Oct. 28 in Washington on grounds of temporary insanity of murder in the fatal shooting of her husband's mistress. [See p. 244G2] . . . Allison R. Sanger, 43, vice pres.-gen. mgr. of the Brooks bank-note printing firm, shot his wife & 2 sons, then killed himself in their home in Springfield, Mass. Nov. 12. Authorities said he had confessed an embezzlement to company officials. . . . James Morrison received a 5-10-yr. prison sentence in Philadelphia Nov. 14 for the fatal beating in Dec. 1954 of Rev. Dr. Benj. H. Bissell. [See Vol. XIV, p. 436G2] . . . 233 convicts of London (O.) Prison Farm staged an unsuccessful sitdown strike for more pay for prison labor Nov. 9-10.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Marie Dionne, 21, withdrew Nov. 16 for the 2d time from Servants of the Holy Sacrament convent in Quebec because of ill health, it was disclosed Nov. 19. [See p. 332E3] . . . **Gloria Vanderbilt's** withdrawal from the cast of *Johnny Concho,* a Western produced by & starring Frank Sinatra in which she had planned to make her debut as a film actress, was announced in Hollywood Nov. 18. She was said to have become dissatisfied with her role. [See p. 364G3] . . . **Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff,** RCA & NBC bd. chrmn., was awarded the Jas. Forrestal Meml. Award (for promoting cooperation between industry & Govt. in the interest of natl. security) of the Natl. Security Industrial Assn. in Washington Nov. 16. [See p. 273A1] . . . **1954 Lane Bryant Awards** for volunteer community service were conferred in New York Nov. 17 on Mrs. Chas. Keller Jr. of the Urban League of Greater New Orleans (for her work in developing New Orleans' nonsegregated Ponchartrain Park Homes and getting Negroes admitted to YWCA & Community Chest boards & the New Orleans medical society) and the Virginia Council on Health & Medical Care (for its work in placing doctors in rural areas).

Married: Actress Yvonne De Carlo, 33, & movie stunt man Robt. Morgan, 40; Nov. 21 in Reno, Nev. . . . Fleur Fenton Cowles, 41, forgn. editorial consultant of *Look,* & Tom Meyer, 37, London lumberman; marriage Nov. 18 in Los Angeles disclosed Nov. 22. She was said to have obtained a divorce in Juarez, Mex. 6 weeks previously from publisher Gardner Cowles. [See p. 236F3]